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THE WEEKLY ARIZONIAN.

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THE ARIZONIAN,

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French Army crossing Mount Cenis.

A correspondent of the London Times thus speaks of the march of the French army towards Austria

On the evening of the 26th I crossed Mount Cenis, where there were reports of the slaughter, the previous evening, of a large portion of the Sardinian army by the Austrians, and of the rapid advance of the latter upon Turin. These reports were contradicted when I reached Susa, on the morning of the 27th, and it appeared to be generally doubted whether the Austrians had as yet crossed the Ticino in any force. I found at that town the advance guard of the French army—some two thousand men—consisting of Chasseurs de Vincennes, and infantry of the line—ready to be pushed on by rail to Turin. Tickets were also issued to passengers for the six o'clock evening train. The same day, as I crossed Mount Cenis, I met two battalions of infantry, and again, on the road, I passed, at different stages of the route, between Lanslebourg on the Savoy side of the mountains, and Culos on the French frontier, not less than 17,000 troops, including six regiments of light and one of heavy cavalry, a large body of Chasseurs and several field pieces, three regiments of infantry were marching rapidly along the line of rail, within a few miles of each other, while others were being conveyed in the train. I was struck with the disproportion between cavalry and artillery and the whole of the abovementioned force—as the road from St. Jean Maurienne, where the railway terminates, to the foot of Mount Cenis passes excellent. 60,000 is said to be the number of troops about to be transported by this route.

The guns were all rifled, light 4-pounders, drawn by four horses, and calculated to give to want in light. I have always been well mounted, but the country had every appearance of being admirably adapted, both in spine and contour—a true strategic line.

Although only on the outset of a campaign, every man looked as if he had passed every hour of his existence in the field—hardy, skilful and self relying. The truth of the matter is, that scarcely a day passes in the garrison that the French soldier is not compelled to fence or to go through the bayonet exercise with his comrades and his eye is quickened, his limbs strengthened, and he has become thorough master of his weapon. Why should we allow the Frenchman such an advantage over our own soldier in the use of the bayonet which we have always excelled in? May we not have to regret the neglect of this kind of training, spite of the bulldog courage and naturally excellent stamina of the English infantry?—Who could doubt the havoc that would be caused by a handful of trained pugilists in a melee, although opposed to unarmed men of any calibre? Might it not be to a certain extent the same with the bayonet? Could it not be possible to introduce into the English army some instruction and place of exercise, corresponding to the French regimental "Salle d'Armes," and by this means accomplish the double aim of improving the efficiency and occupying the idle time of our soldiers?

THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S CAMP TENT AND BEDSTEAD.—Malakoff writes to the New York Times: The camp tent of the Emperor Napoleon, which preceded him to Italy, was made by Alexis Godillot, and is in white and blue striped tent cloth, doubled. Its height is about fifteen feet. The interior is divided into three compartments—a saloon, bedroom and dressing-room. Doors in the cloth permit a passage from one room to the other, and windows are pierced for ventillation. An iron bed, folding seats and three small tables—one for the toilet, compose the furniture for the Imperial residence. The tent is remarkable for its perfect finish, the facility with which it can be put up and taken down, and its general adaptation to the purpose for which it was destined. It was made five years ago, for the war in the Crimea, and started on its journey as far as Marseilles, but the Emperor changed his mind then, and the tent has lain ever since in the flag room of the Tuileries. But what is curious, the iron bed now in this tent, the toilet furniture and the table service of silver belonged to the first Emperor, and accompanied him in nearly all his campaigns, and as these campaigns were so many victories, Louis Napoleon is going to throw himself upon the destiny of these victorious wash basins and saucepans. He hopes, on the field of Marengo and Lodi, to sleep upon, and obtain. While, from, the same bed on which Napoleon I. breathed his great uncle, and on which he planned the great battles that have made the name of Bonaparte so illustrious.—Apart from superstition, there are more absurd ones than this of Louis Napoleon!

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.—The Vera Cruz correspondent of the New York Herald thus sets forth the condition of things in Mexico

The fury of the Church of Mexico has been let loose, and the horrors of the Inquisition and the merciless war of the Colonial Generals against the first patriots of the Mexican revolution are hourly re enacted. We all (that is foreigners) live in fear, for no one can say when his hour of assassination may not come. We have seen in the past few days such scenes of barbarous assassination that we tremble to hear who shall not be the next victim of fiendish fanaticism. The natural sensibilities of the human beings have been stultified by the barbarities of the church and army clique of this capital. They have shot in cold blood, without judge, jury, or even a drum head court martial, over seventy five persons (some say over one hundred,) most of whom were quiet and inoffensive citizens and foreign residents in Mexico. Our alarm is intensified the more by the fact that the French Minister encourages these bloodthirsty acts, and the British Minister, overruled by his wife, does not raise the voice of a civilized nation against these atrocities, unequalled in the present. But it may perhaps be best at first to listen to what is the cause of all this before I say more. Here is the positive

THE COMMERCE OF THE PLAINS.—Our Mexican traders and trappers are arriving daily with rich stores of furs, peltries and other descriptions of goods. At Bernard & Co's we see a profusion of beaver packs, packs or whatever you may call them, averaging from an ounce to three pounds each in weight. At the same place we see a sight that almost makes one feel like stealing. It is a piece of pure gold, (from Mexican mines, not from Pike's Peak) as large as an apple dumpling, weighing 16 ounces, 4 penny weights, 17 grains, and worth two thousand one hundred and sixty four dollars and fifty cents! It was brought by Senor Nepomoseno Ancheta, and paid to Barnard & Co for goods.

One of Col. Wm. Brent's trains arrived last week with furs, peltries, and twenty-two thousand buffalo robes. He has others yet to arrive. Last year he sent 4,700 robes. He and Allison have generally monopolized the trade of the South Platte and Walnut Creek in the fur and robe line. The robes shipped to market last year, via Westport and Kansas City, were as follows:

By Brent and Allison, as above,	4,700
By Hays & Co., Cunn. Hill & Co., of Council Grove,	1,800
By Morthrup & Chick, from the Osage country.	2,000
	8,500

Besides these, we learn that Ward & Geary shipped last year 9,400 from the North fork of the Platte via Fort Laramie and Leavenworth, and the American Fur Company shipped 21,000 from the mouth of the Yellow Stone to Saint Louis—making the year's shipment of the Missouri Valley and tributaries sum up 38,900 robes, valued ($4 each) at $155,600.

The train of Senor Theodore Bacoa came in some days since with a considerable amount of wool—probably some 14,000 lbs. Whether this wool was sheared, or picked off the bushes, (according to Spalding's patent,) we have not learned.—*Westport Border Star.*

A VALUABLE NUGGET.—The last overland California mail brings favoroble news from the mining regions. A nugget of gold is said to have been dug up within the city limits of Columbia worth $8,000.

Caloric Engines

Ericsson's [illegible] just coming into general use [illegible] Cincinnati Press describing [illegible] says

[illegible] of twenty four inch cylinder [illegible] motive power, horse [illegible] compressed [illegible] cubic feet [illegible] working [illegible] hour 3,500 [illegible] 1,000 feet of the per hour, one [illegible]

[illegible] Pittsburg Gazette says

[illegible] canal [illegible] and [illegible] am [illegible] In the [illegible] wanted [illegible] adapted Mr [illegible] State Mechanic [illegible] before [illegible] Port [illegible] and [illegible] for [illegible] on freight. We [illegible] hoisting apparatus [illegible] engine employed to work the pumps, [illegible] on purpose, in case of fire [illegible] invaluable. The size of the [illegible] constructed ranges from [illegible] to [illegible] diameter. The [illegible] the same as that of the steam engine [illegible] operation, the expense [illegible] trifling. Running no engine [illegible] to keep up steam power [illegible] will [illegible] the wants of every [illegible] cannot [illegible] steam power. The absence of danger [illegible] considerations [illegible] consideration. A [illegible] ing [illegible] appearances, it [illegible] years [illegible] engines [illegible] and [illegible] judge [illegible] establishment [illegible] manufacturing business.

ARMY ORDERS.—The War Department has [illegible] orders with a view to the better [illegible] At each military station there will be established [illegible] system of instruction theoretical [illegible] the mounted and dismounted [illegible] artillery service. This instruction [illegible] "Artillery" established by the War Department, the "Instruction for Heavy Artillery" established by the War Department, the "Artillerie Manual" and "Le Manuel d'Artillerie" of the French are [illegible] for the present, and [illegible] it shall be made to appear, to the War Department that a certain proficiency has been attained, at least two days a week of recitation on the text books by the officers, and one day a week for laboratory duty. The commanding officer will, himself, conduct the recitations, or designate some suitable officer for that duty and [illegible] supervision, as well as to have charge of the laboratory. The instruction on [illegible] will be for at least four days in the week when practicable. The practical instruction at the fortifications will be habitual, each company under its own officers, and under the direction of the commanding officer.

Among the victims destined to the recent sacrifice at Tacubaya, Mexico, was one Col'n Arrodillado, whose bold and successful leap for his life is worthy of record. Col. Arrodillado, as the New Orleans Picayune is informed by one who had it from an eye-witness, was already in the hands of the assassins, who, drawn up in a line, were about directing their pieces at him, when he cried aloud, so as to be heard not only by the bystanders, but by others at a distance, "Hold! hold there, a moment; I have a message, a revelation for the General-in-Chief!"—The tone of voice in which this announcement was made seemed so earnest and so sincere that it made instant impression upon the officers in command, who at once suspended the execution. No sooner, however, were the guns lowered than the bold man, his limbs now free, leaped from the midst of the crowd, cleared a slight inclosure, knocked down two soldiers in his way, plunged into a deep ravine, and, notwithstanding several hasty, random shots from the party he so unceremoniously left, made good his escape with his life.

Dean Swift, hearing of a carpenter falling through the scaffold of a house which he was engaged in repairing, dryly remarked that he had got through his work promptly.

The Pike's Peak Gold Seekers.

RUMORED MURDERS AND SACKING OF TOWNS!

A correspondent of the N. York Herald writes from Omaha City N. T, under date of May 13, as follows

[illegible] seventy miles westward from here, at the [illegible] of the Platte the proprietor of the ferry has [illegible] on his boat, leaving it in the hands of [illegible] intimated [illegible] He reports about [illegible] disappointed ones there awaiting [illegible] of the return emigrants, and [illegible] upon some course of action.—[illegible] and belligerent spirits at fever heat. Two graves had been dug, one for Sam Curtis a [illegible] man who had figured conspicuously as a [illegible] from the mines, and [illegible] of the same ink.—[illegible] was threatened the aforesaid Curtis and scouts were reported watching for [illegible] death was promised an acquaintance of [illegible] Both were on the road en route for [illegible] and through friends, they were informed of the threats of these lawless desperadoes and they have disappeared.

A fearful state of affairs is reported to exist all along the route to the mines, thousands returning threatening fire and plunder to the towns on the river as soon as a sufficient force could be rallied. Trouble is anticipated, and where or how it will end I know not. A Mr Allen, who wrote some favorable letters, is reported murdered near Fort Keary, and others. The press intended for the Rocky Mountain News, is reported to have been pitched into the Platte river and the editor, Mr Byers, had left to avoid the mob

AMENDMENT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS CONSTITUTION.—Contrary to general expectation, the two years' amendment was approved by the popular vote of Massachusetts on Monday. It is in the following words, which now constitute a portion of the State Constitution:

"No person of foreign birth shall be entitled to vote, or shall be eligible to office, unless he shall have resided within the jurisdiction of the United States for two years subsequent to his naturalization, and shall be otherwise qualified, according to [illegible] commonwealth, provided, that this amendment shall not affect the rights which any person of foreign birth possessed at the time of adoption thereof, and provided further, that it shall not affect the rights of any child of a citizen of the United States born during the temporary absence of the parent therefrom."

LORD JOHN RUSSELL ON WASHINGTON.—The first volume of the "Life and Times of Charles J. Fox," by Lord John Russell, has just appeared in England. The following is his Lordship's tribute to George Washington:

Before taking leave of the American War, a few words may be allowed on a topic where there can be no difference of opinion. George Washington, without the genius of Julius Cæsar or Napoleon Bonaparte, has a far purer fame, as his ambition was of a higher and holier nature. Instead of seeking to raise his own name, or seize supreme power, he devoted his whole talents, military and civil, to the establishment of the independence and perpetuity of the liberties of his own country. In modern history no man has done such great things without the soil of selfishness, or the stain of a grovelling ambition. Cæsar, Cromwell, Napoleon, attained a higher elevation, but the love of dominion was the spur that drove them on. John Hampden, William Russel, Algernon Sydney, may have had motives as pure, and an ambition as unstained, but they fell. To George Washington, nearly alone in modern times, has it been given to accomplish a wonderful revolution, and yet to remain to all future times, the theme of a people's gratitude, and an example of virtuous and beneficent power.

SPECIE.—The British sloop-of-war Alert, having $2,500,000 of Mexican specie on board, arrived at Acapulco on the 12th from Mazatlan and San Blas. She left for Panama on the same day. This goes to England.

Every dog in Massachusetts, who would have the right to live, must be registered, numbered, and licensed by the town clerk, and every dog must wear a collar with his owner's name, and his own number registered on it.

There is a phrenologist near the docks who can tell the contents of a barrel by examining its head. He makes his examinations with a gimlet.

THE ARIZONIAN.

TUBAC, THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1859.

☞ To Advertisers.—Persons desiring to advertise in this paper, are requested to send in their favors without delay, addressed to The Arizonian, Tubac, Arizona.

☞ Subscriptions must in all cases be accompanied with the cash. No subscriber's name will be entered upon our books until advance payment has been made.

Our Position.

In another column will be found the proceedings of a meeting held lately at La Mesilla, for the purpose of nominating a delegate to Congress. We publish the proceedings as requested, but do not agree with the action, in several important particulars.

We take it for granted, that all good citizens are anxious for the establishment of law, and for such civil authority in Arizona as shall best promote the public interests. Such is certainly our sincere desire, and we therefore propose taking a course that will most speedily and certainly bring about a result so desirable and necessary.

It is our candid belief, and the belief of many well-informed citizens of this country, that the scheme of a separate Territorial government for us, at this time, has been sufficiently tried to demonstrate its impossibility. For several years that portion of New Mexico called Arizona, has had a delegate at Washington asking for a Territorial organization, but without success, or even the expression of a decided intention on the part of Congress to organize a government. On the contrary, the expression was such as to render favorable action for some time to come, absolutely hopeless, more especially as the next House of Representatives bids fair to belong to the Opposition. We have every reason to believe, from the tone of the last Congress, from the character of the action there taken, from the opinions of intelligent men at the seat of Government, that there is much opposition to be encountered, a long [illegible] Territories are organized, [illegible] there is no real intention of granting to the southern portion of New Mexico a separate government.

Why, it is absurd to suppose that Congress is not fully and amply informed of *the actual condition* of the proposed new Territory, notwithstanding the labored efforts to misrepresent it—informed in reference to the capacity of the country for settlement, the number of inhabitants, American and Mexican, the real number of *legal voters*, the extent of the agricultural and mineral interests. All this is known, and will be laid before the next Congress from official sources. We speak the unvarnished facts, for it is time our people heard something besides the pleasant and delusive fiction of a Territorial government.

We desire it distinctly understood that we would be ardently in favor of a Territorial organization if we believed it feasible. We feel the necessity of law and civil authority, but know such blessings cannot be obtained by fostering the delusion that Congress will soon erect us into a Territory. Under the existing circumstances, our request will be treated as an impertinence instead of a right. It is our duty, it is the duty of us all, to bend our exertions in favor of something reasonable, something feasible, something Congress will readily grant. Because we cannot get all the benefits we ask for, is it neither politic nor wise to spurn those we can have. Better a limited amount of legal rights and priviliges than none at all.—We can get a U. S. Judicial District, a Branch of the Surveyor General's office, Justices of the Peace, constables, and deputy sheriffs, which would answer all our wants for the present.—We appeal to our citizens to point out the rationality, the sense, of discarding all civil immunities, all authority of law, enduring murder, robbery, crime of every description, while we await the tardy and highly improbable action of Congress in favor of a separate government! It is a policy absolutely suicidal, detrimental to every interest in Arizona, and likely to make a decrease in our limited population.

The strife of parties for the public plunder, for office and patronage, the precarious relations of our government with Mexico, the late emigration to Arizona, the small number of authorized voters at present here, the disposition to economise the expenses of government, besides other reasons we could give, such as the absolute want of *something to organize*, will effectually bar us from a Territorial organization for several years to come.

Let us look at the matter in a fair and candid manner. If organized, and the Mexican population admitted to citizenship, we should be completely under their control, which, considering the character of a large portion of the Mexican residents, would be far from agreeable. Our little legislature of a dozen members might have, possibly *two* Americans, (like the present legislature of New Mexico,) on council *one*. Our county and town offices and the Federal offices would mostly be occupied in the same style. Of our Jurors, one half or three-fourths of them would not understand a word of English. We have not, in this portion of Arizona a Mexican population fit to be citizens, take the whole together, and it is no use to attempt to conceal it. And we have good reasons for believing that Mesilla Valley is not much better off—of course there are some exceptions, but on the whole our anxiety to live under their rule is not pressing. We have a idea, and a pretty strong one, too, that the knowledge of such a condition of things by people in the States, would not urge emigration to Arizona, nor send out capital for investment. If the offices, town, county, territorial and federal, could be divided among the Americans of the Territory, it would not only furnish a large portion with business, but be extremely convenient and gratifying!

In fact, there is something solemnly ridiculous in this idea of a Territorial government, as we are now situated—the "conventions," the "resolutions," &c., and with all due deference to our friends in La Mesilla, it strikes us that they must be accomplished of enacting the same useless labor over and over again. The twelve enterprising citizens who dwell in Arizona City, have "pronounced" in favor of an independent government, and between that movement and the spirited declarations of the Valley people, we propose a compromise, namely, to throw aside this vain and hopeless plan of a Territorial organization, and petition Congress for a U. S. Judicial District, and a Branch of the Surveyor General's office. These priviliges we feel confident Congress will cheerfully grant.—Let us hold meetings for this purpose, agitate the matter, and if deemed proper, send a committee of citizens from various parts of the Territory to urge the case upon Congress. Next week we shall endeavor to show why this idea is proper and feasible, and in the meantime trust we shall have imputed to us no other motives than those of the true interests of our fellow citizens, without regard to the favor or censure of any one.

From Sonora.

Many of the late rumors in reference to the success of the Opata and Yaqui Indians, who revolutionized in favor of Gandara, turn out to be incorrect. Pesquiera is in Guaymas with five hundred men, and a strong force of artillery, and will soon quiet the Indians, who are represented as bands of plunderers more than anything else. Pesquiera having received small arms, cannon, ammunition, &c., from San Francisco, had equipped his force in very good style.

Murder in St. Louis.—On the 3d inst., Mr. Joseph Charles, President of the Mechanic's Bank, and one of the most worthy and respected citizens of St. Louis, was shot by a Mr. Thornton, late a defaulter of the bank. There was great excitement, and threats of Lynching the prisoner, so much so that the military were called out to guard the jail. Thornton accused Charles of giving false evidence against him, a charge which no one believes.

Mr. Sylvester Mowry is at Tucson.

Convention in Arizona.

On the 19th of June, 1859, pursuant to public notice, a Convention assembled in La Mesilla for the purpose of nominating a delegate to represent the interests of the Territory in the next Congress.

Delegates were present from Mesilla, Las Cruces, San Juan, Brazito, Dona Ana, Santo Tomas, Arvoles, Picacho, Santa Barbara, and Mimbres. The meeting was called to order by J. G. Scully, Esq., and permanently organized by the choice of James A. Lucas, Esq., of Mesilla, as President. The following gentlemen were elected Vice-presidents: Saml. G. Bean, Rafael Buelos, Thos. J. Bull, Rafael Beremander, S. Barrientos, Ernest Angerstein, Jose Alert, Henry Grandjean, Daniel Fritz, J. S. Sledd, J. J. Lopez, Anastacio Barela, Cesario Duran, and Frank DeRyther, of Mesilla; Pedro Aquine, George Frazier, Pablo Melendez, and Jas. Davis, of Dona Ana; Ramon Nevares, Peter Dice, J. C. Ward, and A. Bucher, of Las Cruces; Ramon Sanches, of Santo Tomas; Agustine Bernadett, J. B. Albillar, and J. [illegible] of La Mesa; Geo. Hayward of Brs PISTOLS. Lea of [illegible]iembres; Alex. Duval, At [illegible] of Santa Barbara; J. M. Garcia of Arc[illegible]LT, J. Miller and S. W. Cozzens, Esq., were conn. to act as Seretaries.

The object of the meeting was explained by the President, who, on taking the chair, returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and in a few appropriate remarks withdrew his name as a candidate for the office of delegate, and asked the support of his friends for the nominee of the convention.

On motion of Mr. Geo. Hayward, a committee of nine were appointed by the chair to draft a series of resolutions expressive of the sense of the convention. The chair appointed Chas. A. Hoppin, Thos. J. Bull, Ramon Nevares, Pedro Aquine, Alex. Duval, A. Bernadet, Henry Grandjean and Saml. Wood, who retired for that purpose, and after being absent an hour, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the convention:—

1st. Resolved by the people of Arizona, residing on the Rio Grande, in mass meeting assembled, That the preamble and resolutions adopted by the convention which assembled in Mesilla on the 5th day of September, 1858, express the sentiments of this meeting, and the statements therein set forth have gained additional force by the refusal of Congress to provide for the proposed Territory of Arizona the government and protection she so absolutely needs.

2d. Resolved, That the [illegible] of the Federal Judges of New Mexico to hold courts south of "Jornada del Muerto" and within the limits of Arizona, for nearly three years, is ample proof of their want of sympathy with us, and is an emphatic evidence of the neglect we have so long suffered, and the contemptuous disregard of our rights by said New Mexican officials.

3d. Resolved, That we *must* have a Territorial organization, and courts which will give us the power to clear our jails of persons charged with crimes, who, if innocent of the alleged charges, are unjustly forced against law and justice to linger in confinement for months, awaiting the tardy action of the Judges of New Mexico, or who, if guilty, in not being brought to speedy trial, have an opportunity to escape from the punishment they so truly deserve.

4th. That the people of Arizona will henceforth take no part in the Territorial elections in New Mexico.

5th. Resolved, That the Judge of the Probate Court be hereby requested to issue his proclamation for an election for delegate to Congress from Arizona, to be holden on the 1st day of September, 1859, and that he be requested to issue to the person receiving the greatest number of votes, a certificate of election to the House of Representatives of the United States, which certificate shall be evidence to the Territorial Committees of the Senate and House of the right our delegate to act in our behalf.

6th. Resolved, That the course of our delegate, Hon Sylvester Mowry, meets with our cordial approbation, and as a renewed proof of our confidence in him, we recommend him to the people of Arizona for re-election as delegate.

7th. Resolved, That a committee from each town be appointed to represent the people of the eastern portion of the Territory in a convention to be holden at Tucson, on the 27th inst., under a call from the citizens of the Territory, to consult together upon the best means to be adopted to remedy the wrongs under which we now labor, by earnest appeals to Congress to give us the relief we have the right to demand but not for the purpose of an organization of an independent government by the people.

8th. Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be forwarded to the Arizonian, the St. Louis Republican, the San Francisco Herald, the New York Herald, and Evening Day Book, with a request that the same be published.

Upon motion of S. G. Bean, Esq., Hon. Sylvester Mowry was nominated by acclamation for the office of delegate to Congress from the Territory of Arizona.

Mr. Mowry then addressed the convention in a brief but pertinent speech, thanking the people for the confidence reposed in him, and pledging himself to renewed exertions in behalf of the Territory. The meeting was then addressed by several gentlemen from La Mesilla and other portions of the Territory.

Upon motion of J. S. Sledd, Esq., the thanks of the convention were returned to Jas. A. Lucas, Esq., for the able and dignified manner with which he had presided over the deliberations. Upon motion the convention adjourned *sine die*.

James A. Lucas, President.
S. W. Cozzens, Recording Secretary.

Murder of Mr. John Ware.

On the evening of the 25th inst., a party of Mexican peons started from Tomocacori Mission for Tubac. Arriving near the house of Messrs Ware and Caruthers, on the road, shouting and laughing, the dogs ran out and barked. The Mexicans instantly ran at the dogs [illegible] drawn knives, when Mr. Ware came out of the house to stop the disturbance. He was instantly seized by a Mexican named Rafael Polanco, and thrown violently to the ground, the other Mexicans closing in upon him with their knives. Mr. Jas. Caruthers then came up and struck one of the Mexicans with a small stick, hoping to drive them away, but finding they would not go, ran for his double-barrelled gun. In the meantime, Polanco held Ware while the other Mexicans stabbed him in five places. Caruthers coming out of the house with his gun, Ware, who was struggling with his assailants, cried out—"Hurry, Jim, they're killing me!" Caruthers then fired and shot a Mexican named Cruz, and rushing up, knocked down Polanco with the gun. Ware then raised himself partially, drew his revolver, and fired several ineffectual shots at the retreating Mexicans. Mr. W. was instantly taken to the house and found to be dangerously wounded, the knife having penetrated his lungs in two places. He was carefully attended by Dr. Hughes, but died on the following night, very suddenly.

Mr. Ware was a native of Fredericksburgh, Va., and came to New Mexico about the year 1842; from thence he proceeded to California, remained some time, and then came to this region. For several years he has worked a farm near Tubac in company with Mr. Caruthers.—John Ware was known as a brave, generous, honest man, abounding in social qualities, hospitable and kind. He was buried in the old churchyard at Tubac. He has a brother, purser in the navy, and a brother, teller of a bank in Richmond, Va.

Rafael Polanco, the only one of Mr. W.'s assailants who did not run away, was arrested by a party of citizens, on the morning of the 26th inst., and on the afternoon of the 27th brought before a meeting of citizens, at Tubac, for examination.

The meeting was organized by electing Edward E. Cross, Chairman, and Dr. C. B. Hughes Secretary. The facts above detailed in reference to the murder being fully substantiated, and furthermore, that the prisoner was a thief, Mr. S. H. Lathrop offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That at an examination of Rafael Polanco, a Mexican, and witnesses present at the time John Ware was killed, we are of the opinion that he was one of the parties who caused his death; that the prisoner held Ware while some other Mexicans (one shot by J. Caruthers) stabbed him.

Resolved, That the prisoner be sent to Fort Buchanan, with a request that the commanding officer keep him in confinement until an opportunity offers to send him to the Rio Grande for trial or commitment, or until the civil authorities take him in charge.

Resolved, That as citizens, we request the Judge of the Rio Grande District to make arrangements to hold a court in this section of the Territory.

After some little discussion, the resolutions were carried.

A resolution, as follows, was then moved, and adopted without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That in the future, until the establishment of law and courts among us, we will organize temporary courts, and administer justice to murderers, horse thieves, and other criminals, ourselves.

The meeting then adjourned, but it being deemed advisable to elect some civil officers,

another meeting was at once organized, S. Lathrop, Chairman. It was determined to elect a Justice of the Peace and a Constable. E Woodman, C. C. Dodson, and W. Wrightson, were appointed tellers of the election. For Justice of the Peace, Jas. Caruthers was placed in nomination, and for Constable, N. Van Alstine. The ballotting then took place, and both candidates were elected, each receiving 31 votes, with no opposition. Persons were present from Santa Rita, Sopori, Reventone, and Sonoita Valley. A case was immediately brought before the new 'Squire, namely, a Mexican, charged with stealing from N. B. Appel. The theft being proved, the prisoner was sentenced to receive 15 lashes, which were duly administered by the new constable in a prompt and effective manner. Thus, our citizens have at last taken proper steps to guard their property and lives, by punishing those who commit crimes.

ST. JOHN'S DAY IN TUCSON.—The pious individual whose anniversary was celebrated at Tucson on the 24th inst., if he has the privilege of looking down upon the doings of this world, must have been greatly edified by the performances in his honor. First, there was a horse race; next, "chicken fighting," by the Mexican population, next, a succession of free fights, which lasted, with short intermission, for the purpose of taking drinks and repairing damages, all day. This popular amusement was confined entirely to the Americans, the Mexicans not having a taste for such festivities.—It is almost miraculous that half a dozen people were not killed, considering the freedom with which revolvers were flourished about.—As it was, the coolness and determination of a few sober men, saved several from death or wounds.

In the evening there was a grand mounted display of the entire population—everything in the shape of horse, mule, or jackass, being pressed into service, and made to gallop around, carrying almost invariably a lady and gentleman of the Mexican population. The race in the morning was quite spirited between an American horse from California and a Mexican horse, owned in Tucson. The former was victorious by half a length, and considerable money changed hands on the result, greatly to the disappointment of the Mexicans, who had made preparations to celebrate their victory—It was only another illustration of the uncertainty of doubtful things. The American horse is owned by a gentleman from California.

Latest War News.

THE FIRST BATTLE!—THE AUSTRIANS DEFEATED!

The latest intelligence from Europe is to the 25th of May. The news is of great importance as announcing the first important blow in Italy. The allied and Austrian forces have met, and the latter have been defeated. The battle took place at Montebello, a town of Austrian Italy The Austrians were 15,000 strong, and made the attack. After a severe engagement, they were obliged to retreat, with a loss estimated at two thousand.

The battle of Montebello took place on the 21st of May. The Austrians, who were commanded by Gen. Stadion, attacked the posts of Marshal Baraguay D'Hilliers. They were driven back by General Forey's division after a furious combat, which lasted four hours. The allies carried the town of Montebello, but did not pursue the Austrians. Two hundred Austrians, including a Colonel, were captured and taken to Marseilles. The actual force of the French is not stated, but it is reported that it numbered 6,000 men, besides a regiment of Sardinian cavalry.

A blockade of many Austrian ports, especially along the Adriatic, had been effected by the French squadron. There was a large number of vessels engaged in enforcing the blockade.

ARRIVALS.—Messrs. Herbert and McGowan, of California, passed through Tubac a few days since, the latter on his way to Santa Fe. These gentlemen came up from Sonora a short time ago with Capt. Stone's surveying party.

The Gila Explorers.

The last of the Gila explorers have returned to Tucson, after a hard and fruitless journey.—They penetrated the country as far as the White mountains, and within two days' journey of the settlements of the Zuni Indians. Their route was entirely new, but through a country very similar in its physical features to that described by the former party—a succession of mountains and narrow valleys, with many small streams. By the Indians, the adventurers were well treated, although the disposition to pick up little things "laying around loose," was often manifested.

Game, such as bear and black-tailed deer, was found rather more plenty than lower down the river, but of gold there were few traces. In fact the best indications of gold were all found in the Pinal mountains, not far from Tucson, which locality a portion of the party will explore again. While on their way to Tucson, a distressing occurrence caused the death of two men, and the severe illness of three others.—Near one of the camps one of the company, Capt. A. Baker, found a species of root growing near a little stream, which he deemed edibles. He eat some himself, and handed portions to others. In about twenty minutes those who partook of the root were seized with dizziness and convulsions, and in fifteen minutes more Capt. Baker and Mr. Nichols expired in great agony. The other three were dosed with emetics, bled, and their lives saved, although they suffered intensely. Mr. Baker was an elderly man, believed to be from Texas. Nichols was from the State of New York. Both were buried at the camp where they died. The root which caused such a deadly result is believed to be what is commonly known as the "wild parsnip," its botanical name we do not know. Next week we will give some interesting details of the expedition, and the country explored.

SENTENCED.—Private Alenson Bently, of K company, 1st Dragoons, convicted of desertion and horse stealing, was sentenced by the court martial lately in session at Fort Buchanan, to receive 50 lashes with a cowhide, well laid on the bare back, to be confined at hard labor until Jan. 1862, heavily ironed, to forfeit all pay due him, to have his head shaved, and be branded with a red hot iron with the letter D, to be drummed out of the service and receive a dishonorable discharge. Privates Rice, Donavan, and Young, were also tried and sentenced to be whipped and drummed out of the service, but the commanding officer of the department, in accordance with the recommendation of the court, remitted their punishment and restored them to duty.

THERMOMETER AT TUBAC.—For the week ending the 21st of June, the thermometer has averaged in the shade as follows:

At 5, A. M., 77°; at 10, A. M., 99°, at 2, P. M., 108°, at 10, P. M., 93°. Highest the 17th, 2 o'clock, P. M., 112°; lowest the 21st, 5 o clock, A. M., 73°.

For the week ending the 28th of June, the average in the shade was as follows:

At 5, A. M., 72°; at 10, A. M., 93°, at 2, P. M., 104°, at 10, P. M., 82°. Highest the 28th, at 2 P. M., 108°, lowest the 28th, at 5, A. M., 65°—the general difference during the day is from 30° to 40° Difference during the day, 43°.

NEW MILITARY POST.—Maj. Gordon, with a company of Mtd. Rifles, has been sent from Fort Fillmore, to establish a post at Buro Mountain, on the O. M. route.

SALE OF MINES.—We are informed that Col. Titus has succeeded in selling the silver mines of the Union Co., to a company in New York, of which Alvah Clark is President—for a handsome compensation, and is now on his way here, with capital, goods, and machinery, to work the mines.

DIED,

On the morning of the 22d inst., after a short illness, Senorita JESUS HERRERO, daughter of Don Pedro and Dona Gertrudio Herrero, aged 14 years 6 months and 3 days.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PATAGONIA MINE, June 29th, 1859—Mexicans are wanted at this mine. The highest wages paid. june 30 2w

Goods for Sale.

THE undersigned offers at El Paso, Texas, a general assortment of Merchandise, low for cash or bankable paper. HENRY J. CUNIFF.
June 23-6mo.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN TUCSON.

I OFFER FOR SALE on favorable terms, the most valuable property in this town; a

Fine Store and Storehouse,

both new and well finished, and fire proof, and large enough for any business. They are located in the business part of the town, on the Plaza.

—ALSO,—

A Large and Elegant Dwelling-House,

the best finished in the Territory.

The House is furnished, and the furniture will be disposed of if desired.

I also offer for sale my valuable and well assorted

Stock of Merchandise,

now on hand and in store, consisting of Dry Goods and Groceries, amounting to about $10,000. I have also on the way several other well selected Invoices, which are also for sale.

In addition to the above, I have

Three Splendid Gardens;

they are now under fine cultivation, and supply the place with all the vegetables that are used. They are well stocked with fine Plum, Pear, and Peach trees, and are also filled with choice Grape and Currant Vines, in fine bearing order.

There are several small houses that will be sold, if wanted, located in this town, together with the barn, out-houses, corrals, &c., attached to the store property.

I have, also, a large amount of the new crop of wheat in this valley, purchased, and for sale with my other property.

All of the above, I now offer on the most favorable terms. I will sell the whole together, or any part of it. The cause of my desire to sell this property is my continued ill health.

PALATINE ROBINSON.
Tucson, June 22, 1859.

Notice:

Of the establishment of the Land Office for the Territory of New Mexico

IN pursuance of an act of Congress, approved May 24, 1858, entitled "An act to create a land district in the Territory of New Mexico," it is hereby declared and made known that the office for the sale and entry of public lands in the Territory of New Mexico will be opened at Santa Fe in said Territory, from and after the 25th day of November next.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this 27th day of September, A. D. 1858.

By order of the President:

JOS. S. WILSON,
Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office.
june 19

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the A. A. Q. M. at Fort Buchanan, N. M., until 12 o'clock M., on the 5th of July next, for furnishing the fort with (250) two hundred and fifty tons of hay and corn fodder, on the following conditions, viz

I. The hay to be made of the best grasses of the country, to be cut in the proper hay-making season, to be well cured and delivered in good dry condition, and put in stacks of about (10) tons each, at such place at Fort Buchanan as shall be designated by the A. A. Q. M. The corn fodder to be topped.

II. Proposals may be made for the whole of the above amount, or for parts not less than (50) fifty tons.

III. Good securities will be required for the fulfilment of the contracts.

IV. The A. A. Q. M. reserves to himself the right to reject all bids deemed extravagant.

J. V. D. REEVE,
Brt. Lt. Col. U. S. A.
Acting Asst. Quartermaster.
Fort Buchanan, N. M., June 17, 1859.

HORSE FOUND.—Taken up by the subscriber, on his ranche near Tubac, on the 21st inst., a grey Spanish horse, with a Mexican brand on each hip; he is of ordinary size, and seven or eight years old. The owner is requested to pay charges and take him away. N. VAN ALSTINE.
Tubac, June 22, 1859.

OFFICE SONORA EXPLORING & MINING COMPANY,
Tubac, June 1st, 1859.

MULES AND HORSES STOLEN!—Stolen from Arivaca ranch, belonging to this Company, during the last month, the following described animals:

2 dun horse Mules,
1 roan do do, blind in one eye,
1 bay do do, hip shot,
1 gray mare do,
3 brown do do,
4 dark Mules.

All are branded on the left side of the neck with the S, excepting the gray mule.

1 large dun Horse, white mane and tail,
1 roan Horse,
1 dun Mare.

A liberal reward will be paid for the restoration of these animals. S. H. LATHROP,
Tubac, June 9, 1849. tf Director of the Mines.

C. B. HUGHES, M. D.,
PRACTICING PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
TUBAC, ARIZONA.

WHITE & GRANGER,

AT FORT BUCHANAN,

Offer for sale a large assortment of **Merchandise,** consisting of,

DRY GOODS. GROCERIES,
CLOTHING. HATS,
BLANKETS, BOOTS,
HARDWARE, SHOES,
QUEENSWARE,
Tobacco, of all Sorts and Qualities,
LIQUORS OF ALL SORTS, &C. &C.

The above-named articles will be sold at reasonable prices, for Cash.

MOLASSES.—60 gallons for sale by
WHITE & GRANGER,
mar. 10 At Fort Buchanan.

COLT'S NAVY SIX-SHOOTER PISTOLS.
For sale by
WHITE & GRANGER,
mar. 10 At Fort Buchanan.

RICE.
500 POUNDS FOR SALE at 30 cts. per lb, by
WHITE & GRANGER,
mar. 10 At Fort Buchanan.

WHITE & GRANGER, at Fort Buchanan, have for sale, Rifles, Double-Guns, "North-West" Guns, Powder, Lead, Ely's Caps, Shot, Gun Wadding. —ALSO—
Oils, Paints, Whiting, Putty, Chalk, Spirits-Turpentine, Glue, Nails, Castings, Tin-ware, Brass Kettles, Tubs, Buckets. [mar 10

BACON SIDES.—12,000 pounds for sale by
WHITE & GRANGER,
mar. 10 At Fort Buchanan.

PISTOLS AND CARBINES.

A SUPPLY OF COLT'S NAVY PISTOL, (new pattern,) Also, Pocket "Six Shooters," together with a number of his six-barrel Carbines and five-barrel Rifles; FOR SALE at the Store of the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company, Tubac.

FREDERICK HULLSEMAN,
Store Keeper.

Hotel at Tucson.

THE hotel at this place formerly carried on by George Mattison, is now conducted by J. Riordan, who will pay every attention to the travelling community. A good corral is attached to the House.
Tucson, June 1, 1859. J. RIORDAN.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to settle their accounts without delay, as he intends leaving the country about the first of September. All accounts unsettled by the 25th of June, will be collected by law.
14 PALATINE ROBINSON.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that packages, boxes, or parcels, brought by the Overland Mail, if left in the office over one day, will be at the risk of the Owners, as the Company make no charge for storage, they will not be responsible for any loss that may occur. WM. S. OURY, Agent O. M. Co.
Tucson, May 18, 1859. 2m

HORSE SHOEING,

AND

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to shoe horses and mules and do a general blacksmith business at his shop at Santa Rita.
mar. 24—tf. JOHN A. RIDENOUR.

P. Robinson,

GENERAL MERCHANT;

AND dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Dry Goods, Clothing Hardware, etc., at Tucson The highest price paid for all sorts of produce. 1

RAN AWAY from the employ of Hoppin & Appel, at Tubac, on the night of June 12, a peon named Juan Jose Arenas. He stole a Mississippi Rifle and other articles belonging to his employers, and was in their debt $82.68¾ He has probably gone to Sonora. The subscribers will feel obliged for any information as to his whereabouts or will pay a suitable reward for his arrest and delivery at Tubac.
june 19 3t HOPPIN & APPEL.

LOST.—On the 26th of last month, in the road between Cienabasas and Santa Rita, a journal, with some loose notes and papers. As they are of much value to me, I will be very much obliged to the finder to return them to me at the printing office in Tubac, or at the Santa Rita mines, where he will receive a reasonable reward.
June 16 ANTONIO RICHARDS.

EL dia 26 del pasado mes de Mayo, perdi en el camino a Santa Rita un diario de jornadas incluso unos apuntes o memorias en papeles sueltos que me son de interes el indagar por si alguien lo ha hallado. No haviendome sido posible hallarlo buscandole personalmente en el camino, me es preciso a hora indagar por medio del periodico, y por que se que esto buen hijo de la imprenta, and en manas de todos, y lo hara saber para que, el que lo haya levantado, se serva avisormelo que se le estimare infinito despues de pagarle.
june 16 tf ANTONIO RICHARDS.

HOGS! HOGS!!—All persons are cautioned against permitting their Hogs to run at large, as they are liable for all damages done by them,
Tubac, June 9, 1859. tf MANY CITIZENS.

WANTED, by the Santa Rita S. M. Co., a person who is experienced in beneficiating the ores of silver by the Patio process. Apply to
W. WRIGHTSON, Agent, Tubac.

THE ARIZONIAN.

Night.

Gently, O Night! as falling snow
O'er closing flowers and waters flow,
Thy wing is cast,
And calm and deep thy shadows lie,
As early thought that cannot die,
Within the past.

And now in yon blue vault on high,
The countless priesthood of the sky,
Serene and still,
With holy incense, pure and free,
Reflected from Eternity,
Their censers fill.

Whenst comest thou, O, solemn night?
With speaking winds and worlds of light,
A wondrous band?
Thy presence wins, as sunbeams' dew,
My soul's deep aspirations to
The Spirit Land.

Dim with the hues of early birth,
And heavy with the dust of earth,
The weight of life,
My struggling spirit draws from thee
Power to contend with destiny—
Strength for the strife.

Thy shadows o'er my burning brain,
Fall as the drops of cooling rain
On the parched dust,
And grateful I kneel down to pray
For a brave heart to tread Life's way—
For changeless trust.

PARAGUAY FASHIONS.—A correspondent of the New York Commercial writes as follows, in reference to the [illegible] and costumes of the inhabitants of Paraguay:

Shortly after my arrival at Asconsion, I was invited by Señor [illegible] being accepted the invitation [illegible] following day at the late and fashionable hour of two o'clock. Several ladies were assembled for the occasion. At table I was placed between two of the Misses J., young and handsome women. Guess, then, my confusion to find that we were waited on at the dinner table by half a dozen boys and girls, little slaves, perfectly naked—Their liveries had cost nothing, their shoes and stockings nothing, not one of them had dressed for dinner; they were one and all stark naked. At first I fidgeted in my chair and threw furtive glances around; but seeing everyone on either side of me, including my fair companions, as composed as if the most rigid decorum had been studied, I gradually recovered my serenity, and learned to appear perfectly accustomed to the scene. How are we in truth the creatures of habit. Before leaving Paraguay I became so accustomed to undressed attendance as not to mind them at all.

As the body is left loose and unrestrained, so dress in Paraguay, so the [illegible] classes is the most unrestrained [illegible] struction that can be imagined. There is no circumspection by which one thing is made to stand for another. At dinner, or any other occasion, right before their daughters, the parents sometimes give disagreeable [illegible] medicines, &c., which make the [illegible] run cold, and to which [illegible] as gravely through [illegible] as if their [illegible] hearing could [illegible] mind.

In the principal [illegible] century [illegible] one side of it [illegible] merchant's wives, [illegible] with [illegible] beds are drawn [illegible] ered ware, and it was [illegible] you passed along toward ten [illegible] preparing for bed, and [illegible] their night's repose. [illegible] ting on the side of the [illegible] smoking their cigars, there [illegible] the greatest *sang froid*—here [illegible] there another conversing with [illegible] bor—and every one unconscious of the oddity of the scene in the eyes of a stranger. The same custom prevails there or [illegible] the city, beds and stretches [illegible] the way in every direction. Very little police is exercised in Ascunsion, but such a thing as robbery or theft committed during the night is unheard of; and in fact such security was felt and enjoyed, that people rest without any nocturnal fears.

The largest mule ever produced in the world is now in Cincinnati. It is a mare mule, nineteen and a half hands high, and weighs eighteen hundred and thirty-five pounds. This extraordinary animal is the property of Charles F. [illegible] of Wayne county, Indiana, recently purchased near Lexington, Kentucky.

The stomach of a cow recently killed in Kentucky contained a brass ring, a lot of hair pins, hooks and eyes, pieces of steel hoops, and a high-heeled shoe. "Old Brindle" had probably swallowed the milk maid.

THE TRANSATLANTIC BALLOON.—The aerial machine in the course of construction at Lansingburg, New York, by Mr La Mountain, with which he designs to cross the Atlantic, is fast approaching completion. In speaking of it, the Lansingburg Gazette has the following:

The balloon will be 65 feet in diameter, and when inflated the entire balloon will be 100 feet high. There will be employed 2,350 yards of silk—wide China—the best ever used for such purpose. The silk was put in oil last Friday. Six miles of cord will be used in the net. The car or basket for the construction, and very strong. It is 10 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 20 inches deep. It was built in New York city, and is capable of containing twelve men in the very [illegible] and [illegible] would be in this village within two weeks. 150,000 cubic feet of gas will be required to inflate the balloon, giving it an ascending power of about three and a half tons.

A recent communication to the Indian office, from the superintendent of Indian affairs at San Francisco, reports a strange but shocking custom that prevails among certain of the Indians of California—that of burying alive!—When a widow dies and leaves young children, the tribe to which she belongs must bury the orphans alive. The superintendent states that he will use all his efforts to put an end to this [illegible] practice, but it has been impossible to prevent it entirely as yet, even on the government reservation.

The grand jury of Madison county, Florida, have presented the Penitentiary of that State, as a nuisance.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

EDWARD F. BEALE,
No. 92 William Street, New York.
AGENCY FOR MINERS AND TRADERS
In New Mexico, Arizona, Sonora, Chihuahua and Mexico generally.

Mining Machinery, and all kinds of Supplies for Mining Companies and Traders, purchased and forwarded.

Dealer in Bullion and Ores.

EDWARD F. BEALE & Co., GUAYMAS, SONORA.

KILLED BY INDIANS.—John C. [illegible] was killed by Indians, at the [illegible] Colorado Desert, fifteen miles from [illegible] Ranch. The deceased was an American, and has relatives at New Hall, Maryland. His [illegible] representative may [illegible] the amount due and his friends can learn the particulars of his death, by addressing the Mail Station, Pimo Village, Arizona.

JOHN CAPRON.

OVERLAND MAIL NOTICE.—Change of Hour. On and after December, the Overland Mail coaches will leave San Francisco for St. Louis and Memphis at 12 o'clock M. on Monday and Friday. Overland Express for Visalia, Fort Tejon and Los Angeles, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock M.

The Overland Mail Company [illegible] Los Angeles [illegible] Tarif [illegible] Francisco, or from any [illegible] the [illegible] San Francisco and Fort [illegible] points of Pacific Railroad, or Ft. Smith, [illegible] Visalia, $24; [illegible] Fort Tejon, $20; From San [illegible] San Francisco [illegible] Los Angeles to Fort Yuma, $10. Wearing apparel over 50 lbs. per mile no charge [illegible] their own risk.

JAMES McLANE,
Agent Mail Co., San Francisco.

EL MOLINO DEL NORTE,
[illegible] HALEY, Proprietor,
Mesilla, El Paso County, Texas.

[illegible] Mining & Manufacturing Co.,
Tubac, Sonora, Mexico.

JOHN STRUTT, [illegible] died here on the 3d December, [illegible] Letters were [illegible] ment of this [illegible] Strutt was [illegible] by birth, aged [illegible] by trade an [illegible] the [illegible] representatives of the [illegible] Hampshire [illegible] twenty Letters [illegible] Antrim, [illegible] from the particulars of his [illegible] the legal representatives can obtain the [illegible] due him, on application to

S. H. LATHROP,
Director of the Mines, Tubac.

Office Sonora Exploring & Mining Co.,
Tubac, Feb. 15, 1859.

H. J. OLDS died of Consumption on the 7th day [illegible] Texas, while in the employ [illegible] H. J. Olds. Mr. Olds was [illegible] American, about [illegible] years of age, a carpenter by trade, [illegible] a mower in California, and [illegible] brothers and other relations in Wisconsin. His relatives can learn the particulars of his death, and his lawful representatives can obtain the amount due him at the time of his death on application to

S. H. LATHROP,
Director of the Mines, Tubac.

CARPENTER WANTED.—A good carpenter can have constant employment, on application to

S. H. LATHROP,
Director of the Mines, Tubac, Sonora Exploring and Mining Co.
mar 31

LABORERS WANTED.—A few good American Laborers can find situations and good wages, on application to S. H. LATHROP,
Director of the Mines, Tubac, Sonora Exploring and Mining Company.
mar 31

CHILDRESS & RICE, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.—Manufacturers of Saddles and Horse Equipments of every description, of the latest patterns and best quality. Orders to any part of the country promptly attended to.

MORRIS & BRO.
CLOTHING MERCHANTS,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

BAUGHN & WALKER,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
PORT LAVACA, TEXAS.
Cash advanced on Consignments, and Merchandise carefully stored.

EL PASO HOTEL,
MAJOR B. W. GILLOCK, Proprietor.
EL PASO, TEXAS.
Every attention paid to the comfort of travelers, and charges moderate.

CROWELL & CRANE,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner of Front and Clay Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

COLT'S REVOLVING GUNS & PISTOLS.
Manufactured and for Sale by
COL. SAMUEL COLT,
Hartford, Conn.

BURNSIDE'S BREACH-LOADING GUNS
Manufactured and for sale by
BRISTOL FIRE-ARMS COMPANY.
CHAS. JACKSON, Pres.
Bristol, R. I.

Overland to the Pacific!

THE SAN ANTONIO AND SAN DIEGO MAIL Line, which has been in successful operation since July, 1857, are ticketing Passengers through to San Diego, and also to all intermediate stations.

Passengers and Express matter forwarded in new coaches drawn by six mules over the entire length of our Line, excepting the Colorado Desert of 100 miles, which we cross on mule back. Passengers GUARANTEED in their tickets to ride in Coaches, excepting the 100 miles, as above stated.

Passengers ticketed to and from San Antonio, Texas, and

Fort Clark,	Fort Fillmore,
Fort Hudson,	La Mesilla,
Fort Lancaster,	Tucson, Arizona,
Fort Davis,	Fort Yuma,
El Paso, and	San Diego.

The Coaches of our line leave semi-monthly from each end of the Line on the 9th and 24th of each month, at six o'clock, A. M.

An armed escort travels through the Indian country with each mail train, for the protection of the mails and passengers.

Passengers are provided with provisions during the trip, except where the coach stops at Public Houses, [illegible] will pay for their own meals.

Each passenger is allowed [illegible] pounds of personal baggage, [illegible] Passage money [illegible] Line of Mississippi steamers [illegible] week to Indianola, from [illegible] daily line of four-horse mail coaches [illegible] place.

On the Pacific side, the California Steam Navigation Company are running a first-class steamer semi-monthly to and from San Francisco and San Diego.

Fare on this Line as follows, including rations:

San Antonio to San Diego,	$200
" " Tucson,	150
" " El Paso,	100

Intermediate stations 15 cents per mile.

Extra baggage, *when carried*, 40 cents per pound to El Paso, and $1 per pound to San Diego.

Passengers can obtain all necessary outfits in San Antonio.

For further information, and for the purchase of tickets, apply at the office of the Company in this city, or address J. C. WOODS, Superintendent of the line, care of American Coal Co., 50 Exchange Place, New York.

G. H. GIDDINGS,
R. E. DOYLE, *Proprietors.*

San Antonio, July 1, 1858

HARRIS & MARCHAND,
ASSAYERS.

No. 105 Sacramento street, SAN FRANCISCO.
No. 73 J street, SACRAMENTO.
No. 27 E street, MARYSVILLE.

H. & M. have established, in addition to their well-known offices in the interior, a Branch Office at **No. 105** *Sacramento Street*, **San Francisco**, where they will carry on the business of Assaying in a manner to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

GOLD, SILVER AND ORES of every description, promptly and faithfully assayed and returns made within *six hours*.

Having been established for a period of upwards of three years, during which they have transacted all the business entrusted to them in a manner to please their depositors, they feel at liberty to refer to the correctness and liberality which have characterized all their dealings as some guarantee for what they will do in the future.

They would especially dwell upon the fact that THEY DO THEIR OWN WORK, and manufacture all utensils used by them, for which they received a premium at the late State Fair. In every department none but the best of talent is employed.

As vouchers for the correctness of their Assays, they refer with permission to the following Bankers, who, for nearly three years, have shipped bars assayed by them, to the Eastern States and Europe;

REFERENCES:

B. Davidson, Esq. Messrs. J. Parrott & Co.
Messrs. Tallant & Wilde. " Sather & Church.

TAAFFE, McCAHILL & CO.
Importers and Jobbers of Foreign and Domestic
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